AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodigal Daugner. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum. CASINO-S-Roof Garden. CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway and 33th-st.-1 p. m. DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-Kellar.

Amngements.

ELDORADO-8:30-King So HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

KOSTER & BIAL'S 8-Vaudeville MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vicksburg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. 810-814 SEVENTH-AVE .- Dore Gallery.

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186 Past 125th-st., near 3d-ave. 248 West 125th-st., between 7th end 8th aves. 320 West 125th-st., between 7th end 8th aves. 320 West 145th-st. THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. THE TRIBUNE can be found especially on sale at the Howing places in Chicago:
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New-York Daily Tribanc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone withdrew a subsection of clause 9 of the Home Rule bill; the effect of his action will be to give to Ireland's eighty members in the Imperial Parliament rights equal to those of British members. == Eighty-five cases and forty deaths from cholera are reported from Alexandria, Egypt: there were five cases to be made French Ambassador to Austria. More than 200 Italian Senators and Deputies are charged with complicity in the bank scandals.

Domestic .- The Silver Convention of Colorado issued an appeal to the people of the United States in defence of bimetallism. ==== The Viking ship was welcomed with much pomp and ceremony to Chicago, :- One more body was recovered from the ruins of the Cold Storage Pavilion at the The World's Students' Conference at North-North American Saengerbund at Cleveland was ended; the Liederkranz singers of New-York took a prominent part in the concerts. = Alexander Eustace resigned as a member of the Democratic State Committee of New-York.

City and Suburban.-The green seum which covers part of Croton Lake explains the bad taste and smell of the city's water. === A mass meeting of the hide, shoe and leather trade was held to urge the repeal of the Sherman law. The committee appointed by the Tabernacle Baptist Church to investigate the charges against the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, made a report ex- has nothing to gain thereby, and everything to onerating him. === The annual convention of lose. The country has travelled so far on the the curling clubs of America was begun in Union Square Hall. - Winners at Monmouth Park: Gloaming, Roscommon, Kinglet, Merry Monarch, Flirt and Beansey. ——Stocks again more active, but in spite of a final rally closed weak rather than confident. Stocks held abroad were the weakest. Money on call ruled at 12, but in the afternoon the rate broke to 7a6 per cent and balances were offered at 3 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecasts for to-day : Fair warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87: lowest, 70: average, 78.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign pastage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The Viking ship, with its gallant crew, arrived in triumph at the World's Fair yesterday. A warm welcome was accorded it. of course, and henceforth it will divide popular interest with the Spanish caravels. More instructive object lessons could not be presented than these strange and frail craft, which offer so wide a contrast with the stately vessels in to the sea. In them the progress of a thousand years is made manifest, and amid the multiform wonders of the great Fair visitors will not fail to take note of this unique exhibit.

Congressman Bland has spoken, and, as the acknowledged leader of the Free Silverites in the House, what he has to say is deserving of attention, despite the fact that he indulges in such unrestrained language as that "the war between the gold monometallists and the bitallists is now intensely flagrant." Bland, of course, wants the Sherman law repealed, but with its repeal he is sure that the oment for the enactment of a free-coinage bill will arrive. That those who think with him will make a bitter and even desperate fight in Congress cannot be doubted.

A meeting attended by representative men engaged in the leather trade was held in this city yesterday, and pronounced emphatically in favor of the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. In addition, a statement was prepared for circulation among all connected with the leather business throughout the country calling upon Congress to act on this important matter without delay. The well-known conservatism of the leather men in New-York will lend especial weight

to their "friends and customers both South and West."

That accomplished sanitarian, Commissioner Michael Daly, seems to have been blaming dead ends" in the water pipes without cause. A TRIBUNE reporter who inspected Croton Lake yesterday found that the water had a foul smell and an unpleasant appearance before it got within gunshot of a water pipe, the lake, moreover, being covered in large part with a vegetable growth presenting the aspect of a green scum. It does not necessarily follow that the water is positively unwholesome; in fact, the Health Board analyses appear to show that it is not: but it is plain enough that the famous Daly raids have not accomplished the results so loudly proclaimed immediately after they were made.

THE TRIBUNE grieves to note the reports which come from Washington with increasing frequency and strength that Mr. Springer has small chance of occupying in the next Congress the proud place which he filled in the last. There seems to be no doubt that the Administration wants some one else at the head of the Ways and Means Committee, but while Mr. Cleveland prefers Mr. Wilson, Secretary Carlisle thinks Mr. McMillin is the bestequipped man. Whether the President or the Secretary will prevail remains to be seen. Meantime our sympathies go out in large measure to Mr. Springer, of Illinois. But though he may be humiliated, they reckon ill who think to put him in the background and keep him there. Mr. Springer is not that kind of

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Everybody will be glad to know that the illness of the President was not serious. On the instant, when it was said that he was not well, men reflected that it might make a great difference to the country if he should be taken away. For he not only enjoys a larger measure of public confidence than the Vice-President, as is natural, but he is the one man who, as people hope, may be able to resist the most dangerous tendencies of his party. The country is not assured that Mr. Stevenson would declare the same opinions which Mr. Cleveland holds, or, if he should, that he would be able to exert an equally salutary influence. Confidence in the President himself, it is only just to say, has been to some extent diminished by the financial events of the last five months. But it is still generally felt that he is more likely and better able to resist the evil counsels and purposes of his party than the official who would succeed him.

Thus the President has the cordial well wishes of all who appreciate the need of a sound currency. They most sincerely hope that he may be in full vigor of mind and of body when Congress assembles, and will exert all his influence for the public safety. would be accounted nothing less than a public calamity by the President's political opponents, if not by all his political friends, should the power of the Chief Executive for any cause be left even for a single day to the official who would constitutionally assume it in his stead. The people have strong hopes that, if he does not succeed in securing legislation that is altogether wise, he will at least be willing and able to stop legislation that is altogether unwise and dangerous.

It is in this state of feeling toward the President that multitudes are watching the efforts of those who mean to oppose him. The country hopes that he will not be tempted by any pretended compromise into a sacrifice of the public safety. Perhaps it is important for him just now to observe that a great part of the ills and sacrifices which have been predicted World's Fair, and one more injured fireman died. as certain to flow from the steady and faithful maintenance of the National honor already field ended its sessions. - Commodore Wilson come as the result of apprehension that the resigned as Chief Constructor of the Navy and National honor may in some way be surrenness, if there are hundreds of establishments closed and many thousand men out of employment, if the fear of the future has led many to withdraw their money from commercial use and hide it, these are in large measure consequences of the impression that the wishes of a majority of the President's party will in some way prevail, in spite of any resistancehe may be disposed to make.

President Cleveland cannot afford to give the slightest countenance to any compromise. He road of liquidation and contraction of credits that it can infinitely better make an end of monetary agitation without some new experiment. Confidence is already so far impaired that it is not to be restored by half measures. The least yielding to evil tendencies in the President's party would now destroy his influence. Thus the President cannot now afford to consider the State bank scheme, which would only arouse new apprehension at home and new distrust abroad. He cannot afford to think of coinage on some new ratio, for the world has been rapidly educated of late to the idea that the relation between silver and gold is not and cannot be determined. The New-York Chamber of Commerce has suggested the wise course, and the President will command hearty approval if he will secure from Congress an unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the act of 1890, with postponement of other monetary questions until

the regular session next winter.

AMENDING THE STATE CONSTITUTION. A letter from our Albany correspondent which was printed a few days ago directed attention to a matter which will lend special interest and importance to the fall elections in this State. We refer to the selection of which the nations of the earth now go down | delegates to the convention of 1894 which is to revise the Constitution. It needs no argument to demonstrate that it is most desirable that the membership of this body should be truly representative of the intelligence and the public spirit of New-York. The duty of amending the organic law of a great Commonwealth should be intrusted only to citizens who command the general confidence, not only because of their ability and knowledge of public affairs, but also because of their integrity. Both political parties should see to it that their nominces for the convention are men of high character. A weak, inefficient convention would lities in the transfer of appropriations and the mean an unsatisfactory revision, which the people would be pretty certain to reject when it came before them for their decision. Such advice ought to be unnecessary. But experience proves that too often representatives do not represent what is best and most progressive, do not represent the great forces which made and which preserve the State.

There is no place for partisan politics in such a convention. But the law providing for the convention confessedly was framed in the interest of the Democracy. It is incumbent upon Republicans, therefore, to bestir themselves, unless they are willing to allow the Democrats largely to preponderate in the convention. As was pointed out in the letter re-

to this appeal, which is addressed particularly | delegates-at-large to the convention of 1867, giving to each of the great parties the same number, has been abrogated. Consequently the Republicans will have only as many delegates-at-large in the convention of 1894 as they succeed in electing. It is to be said, however, that the bill as it finally passed the Legislature this year is hardly as offensively partisan as it was when the Legislature of 1892 got through with it. For it will be remembered that the bill of last year gave the appointment of a number of delegates to the Governor. Naturally, the Democratic bosses of 1892-93 were opposed to the passage of any measure which did not give their party a de cided advantage. These reckless and selfish persons, we may be sure, will endeavor to " put up jobs" on the Constitution-to have it amended not in the interest of all the people, but only of the people who believe in the Democratic machine

The Republicans must send men to the convention quick to detect and expose any and all attempts to tamper with the Constitution. and equal to the weighty task of originating and strongly supporting the amendments which ought to be made. Clearly it is a great opportunity for the Republican party to render the State a notable service.

COSTLY "OBJECT LESSONS." We are having "object lessons" in abundance all over the country. The woods are full of them. They began shortly after the November election of 1892, which brought a Democratic Administration into power in the Nation, and with it what is called a Democratic majority in both branches of Congress. With the Democratic tide that began rising in 1890 there came in a varied assortment of Governors and Legislatures in the several States, some of them being labelled Democratic, some Populist, some Alliance, but all a part of the general movement in opposition to the Republicans, and all contributors to the great Democratic victory. And they have been giving the country "object lessons," too. The greatest "object lesson" of all from the November election is to be read in the financial condition which now prevails: in the widespread distrust which paralyzes business, depresses trade, stops the wheels of industry, shrivels values, endangers capital and threatens labor with distress, privation and want. The whole people are leaving it at an alarming cost. Whether the Democratic Congress which President Cleveland has called in extra session for next month has learned it as thoroughly as he hoped remains to be seen. It is not unlikely that when it assembles, instead of profiting by the present lesson it will itself afford another. Meantime the "object lessons" offered in the

States which have fallen under the control of the Democrats and the motley crew who under all sorts of banners and with all sorts of wild fancies and crazy notions fought with them against the Republicans, are not unworthy some study. Consider for a moment what a job lot of State Governors we gathered in with the Democratic revival. Take the ill-bred Pennoyer, who knew no better than to send an insulting message to the President of the United States in answer to an official communication on the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act. Take Altgeld, of Illinois, who shocked the law-abiding and order-loving people of all parties by pardoning the Chicago Anarchists in pursuance of a bargain made before election for votes. Take Stone, of Missouri, who comes to a Chamber of Commerce dinner in this town to say that the people of the Mississippi Valley are so dissatisfied with existing systems of finance and the unequal distribution of wealth that they are ready to resort to violent measures to effect a change. Take the raging lunatic, Waite, of Colorado, who wants "blood to flow to the horses" bridles." Take Tillman, of South Carolina, who has made himself absolute in the State and set hiniself up against the laws of the mitigation throw in "Billy" Russell, of Massa chusetts, a fairly good Governor, and Roswell Flower, of New-York, who might be worseand what a series of "object lessons" they

Never in the history of the country was there such an utterly grotesque array of State Governors. But they are the crop that the country gathered in with the Democratic victory. the "uprising" of 1890, the "tidal wave" of 1892. The Democratic partye has been at work for several years trying to draw to itself all the groups and factions, the odds and ends of all parties opposed to the Republicans, and it has not shrunk from offering any inducement that seemed likely to effect its purpose. The country is now in the full enjoyment of the results. It is the most amazing spectacle ever witnessed. Many of the Demcrats themselves, and all their Mugwump allies who contributed so much to it, stand aghast at it. They would like to repudiate Pennoyer, Altgeld, Waite and the rest, but they cannot. It is a crop of their own plant-Without them they could not have carried the Presidential election. They sought their support, allied themselves to and merged themselves with them, and now they have them as an "object lesson" in political campaigning. There is consolation in the thought that the ultimate good sense of the people will assert itself, and the whole job lot of feather-headed and rattle-brained "statesmen" and redmouthed ranters will be, at the first opportunity, relegated to the obscurity from which they never should have been taken. It is a costly "object lesson," and it is not likely that the experience will be repeated for many years. The craze is already nearly over.

DISCREDITING GRAND JURIES.

Grand Juries are causing great disquietude in Democratic councils in Brooklyn. Judged by experience during the last decade, they are comparatively harmless when they open their batteries upon municipal offenders. In dictments are found, but when the cases are tried the accused officials invariably escape. Nevertheless, inquisitive, public-spirited Grand Juries are dreaded by Ring and Gang, and amazing zeal is displayed in systematic efforts to discredit them. Not long ago when a Grand Jury recommended civil suits against the Mayor and other officials implicated in the Columbian celebration rascalities the Legislature was called upon to condone certain obvious illegalpayment of outrageously padded bills. The Governor had a sudden seizure of something resembling a spasm of public virtue and vetoed the act; but it was not long before the bill was reintroduced with modifications and the work of the Grand Jury discredited in large measurb. Then the indictments were taken up and an Alderman was acquitted, the jury uniting in an apology for their action, declaring that they had to take the law from the Bench, and benevolently urging the District-Attorney not to relax his efforts to bring the guilty to

Meanwhile another Grand Jury had appeared upon the scene, and had presecuted their labors under serious embarrassments.

way franchises, made in secrecy and under circumstances involving an unjust discrimination against a competing bidder and a probable financial loss to the city. The Grand Jury desired to indict the Mayor and the Aldermen concerned in this transaction, but were prevented by the District-Attorney's interpretation of the law. They did what they could. They united in a presentment severely censuring the Mayor and the Aldermen, and expressing their regret that they could not indict them. The presentment was operative only morally. No official could be brought to trial under it. It was an expression of virtueus indignation which did not involve legal penalties; but it tended to disturb the pachyderms in office in Brooklyn. They looked about in sheer desperation for some effective way of discrediting the Grand Jury which had presumed to censure when not allowed to indict.

The method was an extraordinary one. It was an appeal by the Mayor to the Court of Sessions to be placed in possession of the evidence upon which that presentment had been made. In support of this application his counsel argued in effect that there was no foundation for the presentment, which was either based on perjured testimony given by some witness under oath or else was made without any evidence whatever. The Court, instead of denying the application outright as an invasion of the established rights of Grand Jurors and the witnesses giving confidential testimony to them under guarantees of protection and secrecy, apparently justified the unusual procedure and took the matter under consideration. We desire to speak with moderation. but we are forced to believe that a shameful attempt has been made to discredit a publicspirited Grand Jury, which had the courage to tell the truth about the misconduct of the Mayor and the Aldermen. The proceeding is something more. It is a discreditable and dangerous method of intimidating future Grand Juries and the witnesses who may appear be-

fore them. We would ask Mayor Boody what right he has, in law or in morals, to characterize as 'perjury" secret testimony which he has not seen, and which he is striving to unearth in defiance of the traditions and established principles of modern law. We would also call upon him to justify his conduct in declaring that the presentment was made without evidence or on false evidence, when he has not vet seen one line of the testimony upon which the Grand Jury based their judgment. It is a bold game which Ring and Gang and their ornamental figurehead closely in touch with them are playing in Brooklyn. Grand Juries are the strongest bulwarks which the genius of modern law has established for the protection of citizens. Mayor Boody, stung by wellmerited criticism of his conduct, is striving to undermine and destroy the most trustworthy saleguard of good government. He may not be doing this deliberately, but that is the ef-

CHAMBERLAIN STILL STRUGGLING.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has published another letter. It relates to the Presidential election of 1876, and the burden of it is that Mr. Hayes was seated in fulfilment of a bargain with influential Southern men, the consideration being the removal of Federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. Mr. Chamberlain is good enough to say that he does "not yet call it a 'corrupt bargain," and that he thinks "the South, at least, played a fair game of politics." ethical flavor of these utterances would be more agreeable if they proceeded from somebody else. Mr. Chamberlain might doubtless be a high authority on the subject of corrupt bargains if he had steadfastly pursued until the present day the vocation for which he disclosed remarkable talents some twenty years ago, or even if he were willing to share with the public the stores of experience which he of morality is his constant neglect to utilize his best sources of knowledge.

We do not know from just what point of in contemplating himself, but the point of view as a "National liberty" either. from which he is strenuously endeavoring to make others contemplate him is obvious. Ever since he abandoned the scene of his most celebrated labors, turned his back upon South Carolina and came North in the hope of exchanging notoriety for good repute, he has been assiduously masquerading before various communities by which he ardently longs to be deemed respectable. It cannot be said that the work of rehabilitation has prospered in

it. In fact it has been one of the most conspicuous failures of the present generation. and for a reason which is both apparent and encouraging. The Chamberlain propaganda has made few converts because it has been promoted by and for a monumental hypocrite. He has found it impossible to persuade the public that nothing more is needed to rebuild a shattered reputation than an assumption, at once audacious and supercilious, of superior virtue. And as he has failed to impose upon the public, so has he failed to impose upon individuals. The professional champions of unworthy causes have occasionally tried to make use of him, and more often permitted him to hope that he might make use of them. But, one after another, these shrewd self-seekers have dismissed their eager and anxious ally, leaving him one stage lower in the esteem of honest men than when they took him up.

We have already quoted Mr. Chamberlain is saying in his latest bid for recognition that he thinks the South, at least, played a fair game of politics in 1876. It might possibly be worth while, even yet, for the ex-Governor and ex-Attorney-General of South Carolina to reflect what sort of a game of politics the South must think he played during the long orgy which stripped that State bare to enrich and magnify a gang of thieves. Of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad swindle he wrote to his dear Kimpton in 1870: "There is a mint of money in this, or I am a fool." If he were not a fool he would realize that a mint of money could procure nothing half so becoming to him now as silence and obscurity.

New brooms do not invariably sweep clean. "In the past two weeks," says "The Philadelphia ss," "more blunders have occurred in sorting of 'The Press' newspaper exchange mail at the postoffice in this city than happened during the nearly four years Postmaster Field was in charge." What can the trouble be? Perhaps the new Democratic postmaster, like some of his official superiors, is more of a success in the performance of good works in the abstract than in the

It is a safe guess that "The Brooklyn Eagle" approves of the World's Fair. It observes that the man who has not seen it "will be boycotted will see Congress trying to secure a repeal of the in the next world." Next.

M. Lozé, who has just resigned the post of Prefect of Police in Paris, is said to have received a semi-official notification that he is to be appointed French Ambassador to If this appointment is made it will not only exferred to, the rule governing the election of They investigated a mysterious grant of rail-

acter and abilities, but also gratify the best elements of the population. The official rank of a Paris Prefect of Police is not exactly indicated to Americans by the title. In reality the two men who rank immediately after the members of the Government in the official hierarchy of Paris are the Prefect of the Seine and the Prefeet of Police. M. Lozé is a man of the highest repute, and in the recent troubles in Paris has undoubtedly done his duty. It is regrettable that in the exigencies arising from the exciting condition of affairs in the French capital it should have seemed necessary to dispense with his services, and it is gratifying to learn that a distinguished career in diplomacy is now opened

It may be a comet, but it is quite possible that it is Belford, "the Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies." He is reported to be in eruption at

The Republicans are fighting the Democratic gerrymander in New-Jersey before the courts, and have had no difficulty in presenting a strong case Some districts, it appears, have three or four times as large a population as others in the same county. There is not much fairness or equity in that certainly, and New-Jersey judges have a high regard for justice and the fitness of things. Trenton Legislatures have been as bad as those which have made a travesty of law-making at Albany, or perhaps worse, but the bench in New-Jersey has never suffered such a stigma as was fastened upon New-York when Maynard was made a judge of the highest court. That court, however, overthrew the Kings County gerrymander, which was attacked upon substantially the same grounds as those on which the fight in New-Jersey is being made, and so there is good ground for hope that the machinations of the Democratic busses in our neighboring State will be defeated. It is an excellent thing, at all events, to have their bad work reviewed by the courts

There's a heap of trouble all over the country, but it's a comfort to know that the fish are biting at Buzzard's Bay.

In appointing his son Logan to root out nepotism in the Treasury Department, Secretary Cariisle acted on the principle, Set a nepot to

We do not know what Mayor Boody is after, but the game of the Ring and Gang behind him is plain. The Brooklyn combination of plunderers and speculators, which has absolute control of every department of the government, desires to muzzle Grand Juries. Mayor Boody, if he succeeds in obtaining the secret testimony given before the Grand Jury, will establish a precedent which will disarm the only agency of government not under the control of the poljticians in power. If hereafter the witnesses testifying before a Grand Jury are to be turned over to the mercy of the official accused by them, municipal rascals will have nothing to fear.

A great crop of daisies is reported on President Cleveland's farm at Gray Gables. Last summer they were on the piazza. Loveliest of them was George Fred.

A Japanese Alderman is now in these parts, presumably in quest of information that will be caluable to the people of his city on the other side of the globe. We greatly fear that he is barking up the wrong tree. If the people of Japanese cities were wise in their day and generation they would take special pains to keep their Aldermen as far away as possible from the latitude and longitude of New-York and

It is reported that Headsman Maxwell is going off on a vacation. It is well. No man can swing an axe twenty-four hours a day for any length of time without impairing some of his tissues.

It is not necessary to be frightened by the razy talk indulged in by the Populist Executive of Colorado, Governor Waite, at the Denver State Silver Convention. It is quite true, as the Governor says, that "it is better that blood should flow to the horses' bridles rather than that our National liberties should be destroyed." But not even a Populist politician will long insist that it is one of our "National liberties" to pay a dollar United States and the decisions of the Federal then accumulated. His chief defect as a com- of debt with 59 cents. There is not a word Philip Hichborn was named as his successor, dered or bartered away. If there is great courts. Take the whole lot of them, and in mentator on corrupt bargains and an exponent about that in either the Constitution or the tion, which was written last year, in competition for ogue and in the penal codes of most of our States, probably all, even Colorado, there is some- of Brooklyn, and Emil Ring, of Cleveland. It is a short view Mr. Chamberlain has finally succeeded thing bearing on this point, and not treating it

PERSONAL.

To Mrs. Lucy Hall Fake of Chicago, who was for while secretary to George H. Pullman, is largely ne the credit for the admirable quality of the ibrary at Puliman, Ill. She made an exhaustive study of public libraries, and then designed and equipped the Puliman building, which now holds tudy of public libraries, a equipped the Pullman build he library of her selection.

Ore of the several foreign assistants to Mr. Moody in his evangelical work in Chicago is the proportion to the pains he has bestowed upon it. In fact it has been one of the most con-Henry Bain Smith, who died recently in London was a sculptor of no ordinary ability, and though only thirty-six years old at the time of his deati had done much successful work in the way of portrait busts, including likenesses of Sir Andrew Clark, Sir Charles Tupper, Canon Barker and the children of the Earl of Aberdeen. His chief work was a bronze statue of Burns, unveiled last fall in Aberdeen by Professor Masson.

James McMullen, who died recently in Bardwell, Ky., at the reported age of 116 years, was thought to be the oldest man in the United States. the Declaration of Independence, and was twenty-three years old when Washington died. He said that he remembered Washington well. He moved to Tennessee about the year 1500; while there he met Davy Crockett, and it was one of his prondest memories that he hunted with the great backwoods-man five years.

F. G. Appley, of Pawtucket, R. I., who is rowing o Chicago in an aluminium shell, has got as far as Toledo, a trip which required 1,200 miles of scuiling. His shell is only one-sixty-fourth of an inch thick.

H. M. Ruggles, of Green Bay, Wis., has a bank ote that is over sixty years old. In the upper left hand corner are the words "Wisconsin Territory" on one side is a medallion portrait of Washington and across the centre are the words. and across the centre are the words "Astor, Green Bay, August 29, 1832." Dimly defined on the lower margin is the signature of John Jacob Astor.

Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, who has been isiting the World's Fair, preached last Sunday is

Ex-Minister Robert T. Lincoln has taken a cottage at Rye Beach, N. H., always a favorite resort of his since his boyhood days, when he was at school at Exeter. The late Archbishop of Ecuador, Monsignor Ordo-

ez, belonged to one of the wealthiest families of that republic. It is understood that he left all his money to his church and the poor, to the ex-clusion of his legal heirs, who are already wealthy. THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The true policy flow would be to permit National banks to issue a circulation equal to the par value of the bonds, and to abolish the 5 per cent clause. This would lead speedily to a large increase in National bank circulation, running up probably to \$500,000,000. AN UNPLEASANT SPECTACLE.

The spectacle of the Government of the United States trying to tire out the Provisional Government of Hawaii and bring about a restoration of the monarchy, with a corrupt and superstitious Queen, is not an inspiring one for American citizens. A REMEDY AS BAD AS THE DISEASE.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

From The Buffalo Commercial. will see Congress trying to secure a repeal of the silver Purchase law, with the repeal of the tax on the state bank circulation as a compromise. It will be an unpleasant dose; but the indications are that the people will have to swallow it.

HE WILL STOP IT THERE. From The Minneapolts Tribune. If Secretary Morion keeps on paring down the Agricultural Department much longer, there will be nothing left of it but the Secretary and his salary.

AT THE SAENGERFEST

THE NEW-YORK SINGERS CARRY OFF THE HONORS OF THE DAY.

MR, ZO.LLNER'S PRIZE COMPOSITION ENTAUL ASTICALLY RECEIVED-LARGE ATTEND.

ANCE AT THE EVENING CONCERT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Cleveland, Oi-lo, July 12.—Without being so as nounced on the house bills, the first afternoon concert of the festival of the North American Saengerband to-day was a contest between the leading single societies of New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Cincinnati agreement of the concert of early of anart for such a competition, and festival was set apart for such a competition, and there were an official adjudication and an award. circumstance that the contests, friendly though the were in spirit, always left nearthurnings and bittee-ness behind them, led to the abolition of this feature of the festivals. The return to something like the old plan, but with the omission of the adjudice and prize, in the present testival was prob the need of providing choral numbers for the after noon concerts, which, like so many features, was borrowed from the Cincinnati festivals. It has a advantage in that it stimulates ambition and encoun ages study in the better class of societies, and en the less gifted to profit by the example of the

betters.

It has been obvious, though, to an observer for two days that the prevalent feeling among the gathered singers was not wholly cordial toward the gathered singers was not wholly corona toward the New-Yorkers. To some of the Western societies they probably looked a little like interlopers. They have, indeed, been in the festival, but not of it, for the participation was summed up in the individual performance this afternoon and the union with the tival chorus in the evening, when Mr. Zoelher's cantata "Die neue Welt" was sung. In the eventa-the identity of the Liederkranz was practically lost, the choir consisting of more than 2,000 voices, but there was no question of who or where the singer were in the afternoon. They gave an account themselves which ought to go into the annals of the festival as its brightest page. Only one of the conpeting societies brought the same number of singers as the Liederkranz on the stage. This was a unless of all the men from Cincinnati, who appeared eighty voices strong. The Liederkranz should have had ninety-six, but sixteen were absent, so that in numbers the two were on a level. The New-Orleans, Quartet Club presented sixteen singers, and sang Max Spicker's "Noch sind die Tage der Rosen." The Philadelphia Junger had fifty voices, and gave Liebe's Das Heldengrab." The Cincinnati singers exhibited their quality in Mair's "Suomis Sang" and the Lieder kranz in Zoellner's "Song of Greeting," composed on the Western trip, and Story's "Nachtsauber."

It might seem a little ungracious under the circumstances to institute a detailed comparison between the visitors from New-York and their rivals, but it is due to the Liederkranz to say that its superiority in every factor that enters into the sum of artistic performance was made so manifest that neither the careless public nor the indictous musicians present could be in doub for a moment as to who had carried off the honors of the day. The contest was a crescendo in merit, and was so judged by the public. The Cincinnatians were applauded heartily, and had to return to give a supplementary piece. Mr. Louis Ehrgott, who conducted, chose an arrangement of the familiar folksong "Macde rueck, rueck an meine gruene Seite." singing was appreclated by the New-Yorkers, who were generous in their praise of the skill of men who could to so well, after a temporary organization merely, h manner, quality and volume of tone, balance of voices and interpretation. However, the contrast between the two last performances was as decided as between the third and first Taere was the air of artistic aristocracy in the singing of the New-Yorkers. Their first stanza of Mr. Zoellner's greeting to the Western singers evoked a storm of applause, whose spontanelty and sincerity was attested by its untimeliness. listeners were simply taken by surprise and quite carried off their feet. After the "Nachtzauber" the singers were called back before half of them had got off the stage. They then sang Kremser's "Komm", O komm', holdes Kinzehen."

After the matinee the Liederkranz' fraternized with the Orpheus of Buffalo, whose passive members will entertain the excursion party in Buffalo to-morrow, that city being the next stop in the homeward journey, which will be continued to-morrow forenoon.

The other features of the afternoon concert were solos by Mrs. S. C. Ford, Miss Lena Little, Conrad Behrens and Barron Berthald, and the performance of the "Sakuntala" overture, Liszt's "Preindes," and the hallet music from Rubinstein's "Feramors orchestra under the direction of Emi! Ring, formerly an oboe player in the Boston Symphony Orchestr but now conductor of the Cleveland Pailharmonic.

The evening concert also contained a feature of interest to New-Yorkers, the prize composition of Mr. Zoellner, conductor of the Liederkranz. Xaver Scharwenks, of New-York: Arthur Claussen, cantata for chorus, soprano and barytone solos and orchestra, and in style is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was designed. It offers few difficulties to the choristers, is rich in contrast of feeling and musical effect, and closes with a swelling hymn in choral style, which through the device of gradually augmenting forces, vocal and and enrichment in the orchestral figuration, works up a climax that is thrilling. The work consists of three numbers, and occupies about twenty minutes in performance. Mr. Zoellner wrote both words an music, and in the former made up for a penury in originality and poetical thought by definess in the employment of verbal forms and devices which releame to the composers of such pieces of occa

The first number is a double chorus, in which the ocean spirits in antiphonal question and answer tell of the voyage of Columbus, and predict the outcome of his voyage. Here the music is lyric nswer tell of the rather epical, style is introduced, Columbus appearing in the person of the solo barytone and giving expression to his fears and hopes. He kneels on the deck in prayer and is cheered, first by a song of the vision of a godlike woman, who halls him as the future bearer of his name, Columbia. As she closes her song the chorus breaks in with shouts of "Land." The climax is well built up and leads into the final prayer of thanksgiving, the character of The performance was not such a one as brought out

the full beauty and effectiveness of the work. As is usual at the mouster festivals, the singers were not thoroughly grounded in the music, and there was a discouraging discrepancy between the number of singers and the volume of tone. Then again, the band was wholly inadequate and, being handlespped besides by the sunken orchestra, which has turned out to be a serious obstacle, it was completely drowned. In effects of sonority by increasing the trumpets to effects of sonority by increasing the trumpets to twenty-four and the trombones to twelve. As was to be expected, the prescription was not heeded, and the full potency of the development was not brought out. Nevertheless the work was much enjoyed and applauded, and among the congratulations showered upon the composer was one which came by telegraph from the members of the Liederkranz in New-York.

The solos were sung by Miss Amelia Louise Grell and Courad Behrens. Earlier in the evening the former had sung "Ah Perfido" by Beethoven and the well known seeme from "Der Freischuetz." After each she was overwhelmed by applause, much of which, it is safe to say, was due to the amiable feeling of pride with which she is regarded by her townspeople. Miss Little also sang Schubert's "Erkling" with Liszt's orchestration, and Baron Berthold Walther's prize song from "Die Meistersinger." The chorus was fully 3,000 strong, and no better and no worse than Saengerfest choruses sing, its most enjoyable part being in the naive little folk song "Ach, Wie Ist's Moeglich, Denn? The ambitious compositions, like Greig's "Landerkeinung? and Mr. Zoellner's cantata, were far from satisfactory.

The audience at the afternoon concert was small but at the evening concert there were 7,000 people beside the singers. It is too early to say what will be the results of the festival financially, but it is more than likely that there will be a deficit. The expenses are estimated at \$60,000, and the subscriptions are only \$40,000. The difference of \$50,000 will be realized from receipts of admission and sale of hall.

MISSTENNYE **ROOLE** **ALEMENT***

MISS TENNYE M. POOLE MARRIED.

At St. Chrysostom's Chapel, in West Thirty-ninth and Miss Tennye M. Poole were married. The cere-mony was performed by the Rev. Samuel S. Mitchell. Mr. Farquhar has been living in Mrs. Marshall's cottage on the bank of the Shrewsbury River, and Miss Poole was a recent guest of Mrs. Samuel L. Hendrickson, of Red Bank.

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Miss Poole is an actress, who took a leading part
in "The Black Crook," at the Academy of Music, last
winter. A sister of hers, who was also an actress,
died in Pittsburg not long ago, and her body was
cremated. Services over her ashes were held in St.
George's Church in this city.